

LINARES USES THE WIRE

Shafter Sends Him an Operator so He Can Ask Madrid's Permission to Surrender.

SHAFTER AND SAMPSON

Will Renew the Attack Jointly and Simultaneously at Noon Today--Sampson Will Clear His Way into the Harbor as He Goes.

Washington, July 8.—The war department today posted the following dispatch: "Camp Near Santiago, July 7. 'Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War. 'Perfect quiet today. At the request of Spanish general, employees of English cable company were sent to him to telegraph his government as to surrendering. Men in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with caliber 42. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. General health of command is good. One hundred and fifty cases of fever which will run their course in four or five days, but none serious. I am feeling much better.' (Signed) 'SHAFTER, 'Major General.'"

DURING THE ARMISTICE

(Copyrighted, 193, by Associated Press.) Major General Shafter's Headquarters, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 8, 9 a. m.—The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow General Linares to communicate with Captain General Blanco and with Madrid.

General Linares informed General Shafter that he had no telegraph operator, and one was sent into the city, accompanied by the British consul, F. W. Hamilton, under the British flag.

Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but war is being pushed on the batteries in intramural attacks. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours, the American lines advancing to within six yards of the enemy and our hillside batteries overlooking and commanding the city.

General Lawton's division advanced 500 yards, to the great surprise of the enemy. The dynamite gun of Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, in charge of Sergeant Alfred A. Bunn, has been beautifully placed, hidden in a stump.

The streams have been bridged over, allowing the transportation of heavy artillery with facility, and the roads have been greatly improved. The general health of the soldiers is good.

The armistice is affording a long needed rest for our men, and they are now in good shape to resume fighting. General Linares is evidently weakening, and the mediation of the bishop of Santiago and the consular corps may persuade him to surrender.

In case hostilities are resumed, the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land a thousand men and occupy the forts, while launches with grappling irons countermine the harbor.

The fleet will then enter and bombard the harbor, supporting the land force. General Garcia, the insurgent commander, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations are on foot.

"The Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over 100 Spaniards which were washed ashore."

PLANS OF CO-OPERATION

Washington, July 8.—General Shafter reported all quiet yesterday in the camp before Santiago, and the best belief of the officials here was that the same state of affairs obtained today. The army was losing nothing by its rest and, according to the general, was regaining strength. More reinforcements were expected today or tomorrow, and when they arrived it was expected that the assault on the city would be resumed. It was hoped that the army was concerned, it was gathered from General Shafter's report that it would not advance before reinforcements arrived, unless in order to repel a further attack from the Spaniards.

It was stated that General Sutter and Admiral Sampson had a conference day before yesterday, and as a result the fleet was going to make another trial at the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor tomorrow. If the army was ready they would participate in the nature of a general attack. If not, then the navy's action would be simply in the line of execution of a policy of retreating Santiago by stages, according to regular code methods. While co-operating as far as possible with the army, the navy was not to be sacrificed in this attack upon the Spanish forts. The dropping of a ship from on high through the deck of the Indiana three days ago, during the trying engagement with the fleet, when the Mercedes was sunk, vented the predictions of naval experts as to the dangerous effects of elevated fire upon warships at close range. It was more by good luck than by good management that the Indiana escaped destruction or an awful loss of life from this one shell.

The president is determined that the navy shall not be sacrificed for a small stake such as Santiago. To the cabinet officers he has pointed out the extremely dangerous position that the United States would occupy among nations if left exposed by the loss of its navy, the loss of the service which has evoked the unwilling admiration and respect of the greatest powers of Europe. Without a navy, or at least without the steel bulwarks that make up its backbone, now lying before Santiago, it might be concluded that we should be no longer as safe as we feel ourselves to be at present from the arbitrary interference of European powers in the settlement of our difficulties with Spain.

The function of the navy in tomorrow's attack was to be to help the army in the assault when it should come to the first state by entering the harbor, but this

would be done only after the fortifications at the entrance had been reduced and the way cleared. It was gathered here that that was the conclusion reached at the conference between Shafter and Sampson. Sampson reported briefly just after the conference, but the department had not been able to communicate with him since, and it was feared that wire troubles existed that might prove embarrassing at this juncture. Shafter had said nothing about a forward movement on his part, leaving the conclusion plain that he wanted the reinforcements.

TRANSPORTS AT CHARLESTON Charleston, S. C., July 8.—A large quantity of stores, ammunition and equipments were taken on board the Santiago transports this morning. At noon the Sixth Massachusetts boarded the harbor boats to be taken out. A heavy squall prevented embarking for some time.

The prize ship Rita has been impressed as a transport. Her value has been appraised at \$150,000.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF

Washington, July 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, has received word of the arrival yesterday of the hospital ship Relief, on the southern coast of Cuba, where Shafter's army is located. The Relief carries an immense quantity of medical supplies and has a full corps of medical assistants, nurses and surgeons aboard.

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO

Washington, July 8.—The war department today received from General Shafter the following dispatch giving as far as practicable up to this time, a statement of total casualties in each division (except General Wheeler's) under his command, as a result of the recent fighting: Playa del Este, July 7.—In camp near Santiago, July 7.—Impossible so far to get reports out there have been treated in hospital at Siboney 1,032 wounded and there are still 200 in hospital here.

Lawton's division—Killed, 4 officers and 71 men; wounded 14 officers and 317 men; missing, 1 man.

Kent's division—Killed, 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 30 officers and 562 men; missing, 2 men.

Bates Brigade—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers and 25 men; missing, 5 men.

Signal corps—Killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.

General Wheeler's report not yet received. (Signed) SHAFTER.

General Lawton's division was made up of the Eighth, Twenty-second, First, Fourth, Twenty-fifth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments of United States infantry and the Second Mississippi volunteer regiment of infantry. General Kent's division was composed of the Fifteenth, Sixth, Second, Tenth, Twenty-first, Ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth regiments of United States infantry and the Seventy-first New York volunteers. General Bates commanded the Second Brigade of Kent's division, made up of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first regiments of United States infantry.

WAR APPOINTMENTS

Washington, July 8.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: War—Volunteer army: Brigadier generals of volunteers to be major generals—Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates.

To be brigadier general—United States volunteer cavalry (Rough Riders); Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibben, Twenty-first infantry.

First regiment volunteer cavalry: To be colonel—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First regiment; United States volunteer cavalry (Rough Riders); States volunteer cavalry (Rough Riders); Walter H. Hoff, Ohio; George F. Shields, California; William S. Bryant, assistant surgeon First Massachusetts heavy artillery; William F. Denfieldman, assistant surgeon Twenty-second Kansas volunteers; Francis C. Ford, Texas; Lawrence C. Carr, Ohio.

To be division surgeon with rank of major—John B. Robertson of Iowa. To be brigade surgeon with rank of major—Royce Day Fry, Ohio; Elmer E. Hedges, Washington; Charles R. Parke, Pennsylvania; Jackson Jackson, Missouri; Wallace Hoff, Ohio; George F. Shields, California; William S. Bryant, assistant surgeon First Massachusetts heavy artillery; William F. Denfieldman, assistant surgeon Twenty-second Kansas volunteers; Francis C. Ford, Texas; Lawrence C. Carr, Ohio.

To be first lieutenant—Louis A. Salliers, Virginia; George M. St. John, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles H. Eckard of Louisiana; Edwin T. Hickman of Ohio; Thomas A. Haggard, Charles H. Johns of Texas; John M. Gentry Jr. of Florida; John M. Cunningham, Sydney Smith of Louisiana; Dudley Tobin of Texas; James H. Hicks of Louisiana.

To be second lieutenant—John B. Lobdell, W. W. Wolford.

The senate confirmed all nominations sent in today.

SPANISH SHIP AGROUND

Key West, July 8.—A telegraphed Spanish steamer of about 1,000 tons, with two funnels, has been aground at Mariel, west of Havana, after being chased by the gunboats Hawk, Cactus and Prairie. The intelligence was brought here this morning by several auxiliary warships returning from their north coast blockade. At the time they left the lines the identity of the wrecked steamer had not been established. By many, it is thought she is the Alphonse XIII. The steamer was first sighted at the western end of the Havana blockade, about six miles from Morro Castle, heading for Havana. The Hawk immediately gave chase and was soon joined by the other two gunboats.

Hobson Relates His Adventures On the Merrimac and in Prison.

New York, July 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from off Santiago de Cuba says: "Your correspondent saw Mr. Hobson after he had made his report to Admiral Sampson and he consented to give the Herald a fuller interview about his experiences. "He spoke in glowing terms of the courage and bravery of his crew. "We have been thirty-three days in a Spanish prison," said Mr. Hobson, "and the more I think about it the more marvelous it seems that we are alive. "It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of Morro Castle. The stillness of death prevailed. It was so dark we could scarcely see the headland. We had concluded to drop our starboard anchor at a certain point to the right of the channel, never our engines and then swing the Merrimac around, sinking her directly across the channel. "This plan was adhered to but circumstances rendered its execution impossible. When the Merrimac poked her nose into the channel our troubles commenced. The deadly silence was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us from the harbor. I made her out to be a picket boat. "She ran close up under the stern of the Merrimac and fired several shots from what seemed to be 8-pounder guns. The Merrimac's rudder was struck and she was on fire. That is why the collier was not sunk across the channel. "We did not discover the loss of the rudder until Murphy cast anchor. We then the Merrimac would not answer to the helm and were compelled to make the best of the situation. "The run up the channel was very exciting. The picket boat had given the alarm and in a moment the guns of the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo and of the shore batteries were turned upon us. "Submarine mines and torpedoes were also exploded all about us, adding to the confusion. The damage was not done, although we could hear rumblings and could feel the ship tremble. "We were running without lights and only the darkness saved us from utter destruction. When the ship was in the desired position and we found that the rudder was gone, I ordered the ship to stop. While they were launching the catamaran, I touched off the explosives. "At the same instant two torpedoes fired by the Reina Mercedes struck the Merrimac amidships. I cannot say whether our own explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work, but the Merrimac was lifted out of the water and almost rent in two. "As she settled down, we scrambled overboard and cut away the catamaran. A great cheer went up from the forts and warships as the hull of the collier foundered. The Spaniards thinking the Merrimac was on fire, and that we were better than the Spanish officers." "We attempted to get out of the harbor on the catamaran, but a strong tide was running and daylight found us still struggling in the water. Then for the first time the Spaniards saw us and a boat from the Reina Mercedes picked us up. It was about 5 o'clock and we had been in the water more than an hour. We were taken on board the Reina Mercedes and later were sent to Morro Castle. "In Morro we were confined in the cells in the inner sides of the fortress and were there the first day the fleet bombarded Morro. I could hear the whistling of shells and the noise they made when they struck but I judged from the conversation of the guards that the shells did considerable damage. "After this bombardment Mr. Ramsdell, the British consul, protested and we were removed to the hospital. There I was separated from the others. In our crew and could see them only by special permission. Montague and Kelly fell ill two weeks ago, suffering from malaria, and I was permitted to visit them twice. "Mr. Ramsdell was very kind to us, and demanded that Montague and Kelly be removed to better quarters in the hospital. This was done. "As for myself, there is little to say. The Spaniards were not disposed to do much for the comfort of any of the prisoners at first, but after our army had taken some of their men as prisoners, their treatment was better. Food is scarce in the city and I was told that we fared better than the Spanish officers."

THRILLING STORY, BY AN EYE WITNESS, OF CERVERA'S DEFEAT

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst—Special Cable to the New York Journal.) On Board the Battleship Texas, July 8, via Journal Dispatch Boat to Kingston, July 8.—"They're coming out!" This was the cry that startled all our ships at 9:30 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. It was Lieutenant Bristol who uttered the exclamation. We were lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, and he had just moving smoke floating over a point on the right of the harbor entrance. Hardly had he shouted, when out from behind the Estrella battery poked the nose of a cruiser, coming with a big bone in her teeth. "Clang!" sounded the electric gongs. The ship's company beat to general quarters, the orders were shouted for full steam ahead, and in dashed the Texas to meet the foe. The enemy was being served as guns were never served before.

The Oregon had come whirling past and gone on to help Schley and the Brooklyn disposed of the leading Spanish ships. The Iowa, too, had turned westward and was continually thundering. We were all in the mess up to our elbows. "She's on fire!"

But the enemy must have suffered more. We did from the shots, for we had a deadly range and the shots were being served as guns were never served before.

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JUST NOW WARMING UP

Spaniards Claim to Think They Are Now in Position to Deal Some Staggering Blows.

BLANCO IS FOR WAR

And Plenty of it, Havana Seconding the Motion—Spain Distrusts Her 220,000 Soldiers at Home, in Event of Revolution.

Madrid, July 8 (Noon).—According to a dispatch received from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war.

The newspapers of the city say the moment has not arrived to see for peace. One of them adding: "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequence of the war."

HAVANESE NOT QUITTING

London, July 8.—The Times today publishes a long letter from one of its correspondents, E. W. Knight, dated from Havana on June 6, in which the writer gives details of his difficult landing in Cuba, experiences in prison, and release.

In regard to the condition of affairs in Havana, Mr. Knight says he found the city in a very different condition than that described in the American press and that the town is perfectly quiet.

Continuing, he says there are no signs of popular excitement and no intimation of a general massacre of foreigners, which has been foretold.

The correspondent also says there are no signs of famine in Havana, though he admits it is true that provisions are very dear and that there is distress among the poor, who are without work, owing to the blockade. But he adds that the distress is no greater than some times experienced in London. Of the present attitude of the population, civil and military, the correspondent says he can hardly speak too highly, adding:

"There is no excitement and no fear, but a dignified, calm resolve to defend the country bravely. All here eagerly desire an American force to land in Cuba, in order to try conclusions in a fair fight with Spanish troops. The latter, I think, will give a good account of themselves when the time comes."

GRASPING AT STRAWS

London, July 8.—The officials of the Spanish embassy here say they have no knowledge of any peace negotiations being on foot. A dispatch from the United States, declaring that the Americans are unable to capture Santiago de Cuba, and that "the perpetual strain has broken the men's nerves and constitutions, bringing them to the verge of disaster unless reinforced," is published conspicuously here and has also been telegraphed to Madrid.

NO TRUSTING THE ARMY

A special from Madrid, reviewing the situation, says: "All Spain knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. "The conservative press exhorts good citizens to maintain peace."

"An important circular has been sent to all the republican organs by the leaders, and bearing the motto 'Prepares.' In the meanwhile, extraordinary military precautions have been taken to quell any internal troubles."

"General Cervera, the minister for war, and his secretaries are working day and night. A second call has been issued for the Canary Island reserves and additional forces of home cavalry and infantry are being raised, while the artillery is being augmented two pieces to each battery."

"The Peninsular forces will total up 120,000 men by July 15. The railroads are preparing war trains on all lines, and carriages are in readiness at all the garisons."

"A high authority, however, expresses the opinion that the rank and file of the soldiers are inclined to condemn the war, and feel they are being driven to bloodshed for an unjust cause by scheming politicians, and he therefore doubts the army's attitude in the event of civil troubles."

"The officers, too, while anxious for war, are divided on the question of loyalty to the various claimants to the throne. This question of succession is an important factor in a terribly tense situation. It is believed the government is anxious to find a pretext to arrest General Weyler, fearing the part he might play in the event of trouble breaking out."

RUSSIA IS TIRED OF IT

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The Russian officials and the general public are in favor of speedy peace as the only salvation for Spain, and the newspapers recommend the intervention of Europe to compel a cessation of hostilities. It is asserted that any power directly interested in the fate of Spain or the United States proposed mediation and initiated intervention would certainly have Russia's approval.

IF ALL POWERS UNITE New York, July 8.—A special telegram from Rome to the Evening Journal quotes the Spanish ambassador in Italy as having said today to the correspondent of the paper named: "If all the powers unite Spain to conclude a peace, Spain will yield."

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, July 8.—It was stated authoritatively today that no overtures toward peace had been received up to the time of the cabinet meeting. At the same time cabinet members looked upon the situation as having more factors conducive to peace than at any time heretofore. It would have been no surprise if peace overtures had come to the government any moment, either directly from Spain, or through some intermediary. This was felt to be so imminent that it led to numerous rumors that actual overtures had been made, but the reports were premature and were based on exaggerations rather than anything tangible.

This was not only the official statement of government authorities, but the same view was taken at the British, French, German and other foreign embassies and legations, where it was stated that the peace movement had not assumed definite form, but that all circumstances tended in the direction of a desire by Spain to terminate the conflict. None of the foreign representatives had received instructions to act.

At the British embassy specific inquiry was made concerning a published report that Sir Julian Pauncefote had made indirect overtures to the president looking to peace, and that the president, while declining intermediation, had said he would agree to peace if Spain applied direct, on certain stated terms. The embassy authorities made a full, explicit and complete denial of the report. The ambassador, it was stated, had not seen the president of late and no overtures of any kind had been made to him by the United States.

LONDON DENIES IT, TOO London, July 8.—Spanish forces went up in Paris and in London today on the report that negotiations are proceeding between Madrid and Washington, with the view to bringing a peace between Spain and the United States. The story, exchange rumor had it that the peace negotiations were being conducted through British intermediaries. This, however, is denied at the foreign office here, where the officials say that there are no indications anywhere that peace is being negotiated.

SUEZ SQUADRON RETREATS

Suez, Egypt, July 8.—The Suez squadron has returned here and is preparing to enter the canal on its way back to Spain.

SPAIN IN THE CANARIES

London, July 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a letter from Las Palmas, capital of the Canary Islands in which the writer says, under date of July 1: "In view of the prospective visit of the Americans, the Spaniards are busy at the defenses. At the present moment the means of repelling an attack and preventing a landing are miserably inadequate. They consist of a battery of smoothbore and rifled muzzle-loaders, on the heights overlooking this harbor, six obsolete field guns north of the mole, six gun batteries in the artillery barracks within the town, and a small saluting battery. With modern long-range guns the Americans could quickly wreck the batteries from outside the zone of the Spanish fire."

"The Spaniards boast of 11,000 infantry here, but it is impossible that they will be able to muster over 5,000. The soldiers are drilling incessantly and fatigue parties are throwing up earthworks and intrenching the heights. The troops are armed with the new long-range rifles. Several camps are visible from the harbor but persons not connected with the service are not allowed to approach them. The slightest incident causes excitement among the soldiers and citizens, as vessels approaching are closely inspected, and if there are any doubts as to their identity troops are called out. "When the British steamer Garth Castle last arrived here on her way to the Cape of Good Hope the Spaniards thought she was an American warship, the troops were called out to repel an attack and a torpedo boat was sent out to reconnoiter the zone of the Spanish fire."

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